New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Excitement Relative to the Speakership.

The Coalition Between the South Americans and the Nebraska Men.

THE BARK AMELIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

The greatest excitement prevails to-night relative to the contest for the Speakership. An apparently cordial coalition has been formed at last between the South Americans and the Nebraska men, which to-day gave AIKEN one vote higher than BANKS. It is said that this can be increased two votes to-morrow, and some of our friends fear that AIKEN would be elected under the plurality rule. Mr. AIKEN is an accomplished and popular gentleman, but as he was born in Ireland, it is somewhat doubtful whether the Know-Nothings will sustain him. If a plurality resolution is offered, the Anti-Nebraska men will sustain it, whatever the consequences MAY be.

The votes of Messrs. BROOM, WHITNEY and CLARKE for AIKEN, greatly surprised everybody, as he is a bitter Anti-American Nebraska Democrat, and probably the largest slaveholder in the United States—owning upwards of thirteen hundred negroes. BROOM bitterly repents his vote, and will endeavor to retrieve it. WHITNEY is a general laughing stock since his ludicrously melancholy exhibition of to-day.

ROBINSON returned to-night, which will increase the Banks' vote one.

The Aiken resolution to-day was KELLY'S, in fact, although COBB stole his thunder.

My own impression is, that the plurality rule will be adopted to-morrow, that AIKEN will fall underit, and that BANKS will be elected, unless SCOTT, HARRISON, MOORE, DUNN and SCOTT vote for AIKEN, as some of them indicate a disposition to do. But the contest is very close and uncertain. The crisis has come, and we shall now see who dares face the music.

I do not believe that the Nebraska men intend running AIKEN under the plurality rule, but having committed the South Americans to him, they will probably run ORR, and leave to them the responsibility of voting against him. Their game to-day was really one of desperate brag.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, at Pensacola, was to-day telegraphed to go in search of the missing bark *Amelia*, which left Port-au-Prince sixty days ago for New-York, in charge of Lieutenants WEBBER, MAXWELL and ERBEN. Great anxiety is felt for her fate.

Mr. DALLAS proposes to leave for London by the next steamer. S.

The Voting in the House To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

In the House, to-day, on the resolution declaring MR. AIKEN Speaker, Messrs. DUNN, MOORE, HASKIN, and ALVORD voted as heretofore—against him. On the resolution declaring Mr. AIKEN Speaker there was a partial union of Democrats and Americans. Messrs. BANCLAY and HICKMAN, (Democrats,) and Mr. CULLEN, (American,) voted in the negative, and Messrs. WILLIAMS and WINSLOW in the affirmative. Mr. AIKEN thus received one vote on the pivot question more than Mr. BANKS, though a larger number voted on the BANKS resolution than when the proposition to choose Mr. AIKEN was before the House. The friends of Mr. AIKEN to-night congratulate themselves that he might win by the adoption of the plurality resolution.

A Day's Close Contest—Hopes and Fears—Bird and Matter—Exceptions—Gayeties, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1856.

The contest in the House to-day was close and fierce. The opponents of the plurality rule fought every inch of ground with desperate tenacity, but were beaten on every rally. One Democrat who voted for the plurality yesterday, (Mr. HERBERT, of California,) did so again this morning when his name was called; but, subsequently, before the vote was announced, he went to the Clerk's desk and changed it. Still the motion to lay on the table failed by one vote,—Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, voting in the affirmative. Yesterday, it will be remembered, the resolution was only saved from being tabled by Mr. CAMPBELL'S changing his vote from Aye to No; and even then the question was decided by a tie. Mr. CAMPBELL'S vote so changed to-day would have given us a majority of three.

From this it will be seen that the plurality resolution was at least three votes stronger to-day than

WHY SHOULD HE CHANGE?

yesterday, notwithstanding the defection of Mr. HERBERT. I do not know what considerations induced the latter gentleman to change front, as I take it for granted he did not vote *for* the plurality rule at first, without having made up his mind that it was just and proper in the present state of affairs. I suppose that party friends appealed to him to recede from his vote to-day, and that he yielded to their solicitations upon some assurances that if defeated to-day our friends might break up and so be defeated altogether. If so, I trust these assurances prove to have been ill-founded. It is to be regretted that Mr. HERBERT flinches in a course which he evidently deems to be right. He is a young man, from a young and flourishing State, which wants large appropriations much more than partisan triumphs; and if he would but persevere in his effort to organize the House by the only mode in which it can be organized, he would certainly add greatly to his influence in the House, and his State would, as a consequence, receive substantial recognition of the rich resources of CALIFORNIA?

citizens of his liberality. If he will search the records he will find that the great mass of friends of California, in Congress, are North of Mason & Dixon's line—and that her interests have received but grudging and reluctant Southern votes. If he desires ability to serve his State, he can in no way gain it so readily as by listening to the dictates of his own judgment, and voting for the plurality, instead of bowing to the chains of party.

THE MORROW—ITS HOPES AND FEARS.

To-morrow will be an exciting day. I confess that I do not share to-night the hopefulness of some of our friends. I cannot help seeing that a bitter and unrelenting opposition to the plurality is making, and that appliances of every conceivable description are being used to-night to induce Mr. CLINGMAN and other opposition friends of the plurality resolution to abandon it. I do not believe they can get them to give it up altogether,—but they may induce some of them to leave it to-morrow, and so send everything to sea again. If the final vote could have been taken to-day, it would have been carried; but I shall not be surprised if to-morrow it is defeated. If so, the crisis will be again postponed—that's all. In no event do I believe it possible to break our ranks. It is so clear that nothing is to be made, but everything to be lost, by any change of front on the part of our friends, that they cannot think of it; and the few who have been of opinion that policy required a change of candidate will not separate from the main body of the Anti-Nebraska men. Union and firmness are all that is required to give us certain victory; and we could in no other way suffer such deep disgrace, as by the slightest yielding of the noble stand which our friends have taken.

WHITE SMALL BOYS—HEAD OR MASTER?

The question is much debated whether or no physical force is hereafter to be the prevailing argument at the Capitol. From the beginning of the session it has been quite evident that a few members of Congress came here with the idea that fists and concealed weapons were the safest arguments in a bad cause; and some of these have continually manifested an earnest desire to bring about personal collisions either in or out of Congress. I would suggest that next Fall a few of our northern "bruisers" be elected to Congress expressly to meet this new necessity of American civilization, and that they be nominated and elected with the understanding that it is their business to apply the *argumentum ad hominem* only. If I mistake not, we have a few boys in New-York, less than six feet high, who would undertake to break heads and smash noses without other than nature's weapons.

AN EXEMPTION TO GENERAL RULES.

One of this new order of debaters already in Congress, is said to have met a match last evening. The story is that while in company with several gentlemen he remarked that he only wanted ten good Southern boys to whip a hundred Northerners in no time. Mr. MILLWARD, of Pennsylvania, who stands nearly "six feet and well proportioned," dissented, and was disposed to strip for a settlement of the question by single combat, when his case was promptly excepted from the rather general observation. MILLWARD of course was bound to recognise the exception; but if he had been in that ring, I rather guess that Pennsylvania would not have suffered in his hands.

WASHINGTON GAYETIES.

This is a gay evening in Washington. Brilliant parties are given at several private mansions,—and the National Hotel guests, not otherwise engaged, are enjoying another of their delightfully social parlor-"hops." Among the parties was one of the most splendid of the season, given by Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, of this city, at his elegant and spacious mansion, which was attended by some four or five hundred guests. If Fifth-avenue could surpass it, in any respect, I should like to be present on the occasion. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

The Senate has adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

The House, by one majority, refused to lay on the table Mr. HICKMAN'S plurality resolution.

On the final vote the resolution was rejected by two majority—108 for to 110 against.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, as an olive branch of peace, offered a resolution that Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri, be chosen Speaker.

Tabled by 15 majority.

Mr. LETCHER offered a resolution, that Messrs. BANKS, ORR and FULLER be appointed to confer together, and report to-morrow morning the name of some member on whom they, or a majority of them, shall agree, who shall be Speaker.

Mr. LETCHER said various attempts had been made, proving it impossible to elect a Speaker by a direct vote. If his expedient to secure a result should succeed, it would carry joy throughout the country, and show the people Heaven's first law, harmony, reigns in Washington.

Tabled by 20 majority.

Mr. LANDRUM offered a resolution declaring Mr. FOSTER, of Mo., Speaker. He said Mr. FOSTER was unobjectionable to all parties, being neither a Know-Nothing, a Democrat, nor the least tainted with Republicanism, but an old-fashioned Whig which everybody seemed to admire, now that it was dead. (Laughter.)

Tabled by 76 majority.

Mr. BALL submitted a resolution declaring Mr. BANKS Speaker.

Negatived by 103 against 113.

[illegible] would effect an arrangement. Mr. AIKEN was not a member of the Administration party, he would change from "Nay" to the "Affirmative."

Deafening applause in the galleries and on the floor, mingled with impatient cries to declare the vote.

Amidst breathless anxiety the Clerk announced: Yeas, 103; Nays, 110.

This result, so unexpected, was received with violent outbursts of laughter, intermingled with hisses and applause. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

Nos. 54, 55 and 56.—Argument was continued by Mr. ZABRISKIE, J. P. BRADLEY, and Hon. B. F. BUTLER, for defendants.

Amount in the U. S. Treasury Subject to Draft.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

The United States Treasurer reports that the net amount in the public treasury, subject to draft on the 29th ult., was $94,081,550.

Know-Nothing Presidential Movements in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

At the American District Convention held yesterday, A. B. ALT, JAMES KEITH, A. O. BROWNE, and W. S. THURSTON were chosen to represent the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Districts at the National Convention in Philadelphia, on Feb. 22.

At the Convention of the Fourth District, resolutions that the delegates stand upon the Springfield platform and no other, and recommending MILLARD FILLMORE for the Presidency, were laid upon the table.

The America at Halifax—Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 1.

The Cunard steamship *America* arrived here from Boston at 2 o'clock this morning, and sailed again shortly afterwards for Liverpool.

The Arabia's Mails.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 1.

The *Arabia* left here at 1 o'clock this morning, for Boston, where she will be due about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, so that her mails are not likely to be delivered in New-York before Sunday.

Arrival of the Steamer Union at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 1.

The steamer *Union*, fifteen days out from Havre, for New-York, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening, short of coal.

Correction.

The dispatch, published yesterday, announcing the arrival at Liverpool, on the 17th, of the steamer *Baltic*, should have been telegraphed *Pacific*.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 1.

New-Orleans papers of Friday of last week are received, and they contain nothing of sufficient interest to telegraph.

Our Charity-Giving Landlord.

We noticed "going the rounds" the fact that a *distinguished fellow-citizen, who is said to be* "as good as rich," had been making his annual charity-offering, and so dispatched a reporter to see which of his tenants he intended to get the money out of. Our reporter did not go long before he found a block—the property of our distinguished fellow-citizen—and one admirably placed for the enjoyment of whiffs from slaughter-houses, candle factories, and the like, upon every house of which the rent had been increased $50. Of course the tenant was not surprised for they had read of the gift, and knowing what was coming had already commenced househunting.

☞ We had two inches of new snow given us Thursday night. Yesterday it was cloudy, warm and thawing, with the wind south. Look out for your cellars. Keep the gutters cut. The City authorities insist upon this, and haven't cut a foot of their own gutters—as see about the Park.

Another Escape of Slaves.

Six slaves belonging to Mr. LEVI DOUGHERTY, who lives on Fourth-street, between Madison and Russell, Covington, Ky., together with two belonging to Mr. GAGE, residing in the same neighborhood, made their escape from bondage on Sunday night. They crossed the river about 11 o'clock, and are this are far on their way towards Canada. Their aggregate value to their owners was about $3,000.

LONG ISLAND.

Fatal Affray in South Brooklyn.

On Thursday evening a party of men assembled at the Barker House, located at the junction of Hamilton-avenue and Union-street, South Brooklyn, when they got into a fight, during which MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN was stabbed through the right lung with a knife by one of the party, who has not yet been identified. The Third District Police hearing the affray, Officers WILLIAMS, O'CONNELL, CAIN, MCCORMICK, LEWIS and CUNNINGHAM at once proceeded to the house and arrested the following parties, found in the house: GEORGE BARKER, keeper of the house, JAMES BARKER, JOSEPH PENDLETON, ERASTUS PENDLETON, W. F. BARRETT, PATRICK MURPHY, PETER CAVANAUGH as principals, and JAMES O'BRIEN as a witness. They were committed to the cells for examination. When the Police arrived MCLAUGHLIN, the deceased, could not speak. Officer CAIN asked him if he knew who used the knife, when he shook his head.

Yesterday morning Drs. BLACKMORE, OTTERSON, and FOX held a post-mortem examination, when the body was removed to the house of the deceased's father, corner of Jay and Front streets.

Deceased was a stone-cutter by trade, and worked for EDWARD CUMMINGS, at the corner of Van Brunt and Beerum streets. He was about 30 years of age, and returned from California about one year ago.

Yesterday morning, Coroner RENNIE impanneled the following

JURY:

1. Walter Smith,	7. Wm. Swarts,
2. John Clayton,	8. Owen McGee,
3. George Blair,	9. Henry Willard,
4. Charles O'Neil,	10. Thomas Kenny,
5. Wm. Burns,	11. Lewis Fanchar,
6. Thomas Farrell,	12. Patrick Toole.

After viewing the body, the Jury adjourned until 3 o'clock. About 3 o'clock the Jury again assembled at the Governors' Room, City Hall, and proceeded to examine witnesses. Much excitement prevailed, and the room was crowded to excess.

Wm. H. GALE, JASPER W. GILBERT and WINCHESTER BRITTON, Esqrs., appeared as counsel for the accused.

THE TESTIMONY.

Wm. Otterson, M. D., sworn—Resides corner Union and Columbia streets.

Mr. Gilbert stated that it might be as well, to prevent future difficulty, to ascertain that all the jurors were qualified by law to act.

The Coroner considered all the jurors qualified—or, in his opinion, they were so.

Witness continued—Examined the body of deceased; found external wound 1¾ inches in length, between the sixth and seventh ribs, on the right side, distance 4¾ inches below the arm-pit, and 5½ inches from the right nipple, 9¾ inches from the centre of the breast bone, upper portion of it; this was a penetrating wound of about 6½ inches, as near as we could judge, perforating a portion of the right lung at the junction of the superior with the middle lobe, passing through the membrane that separates the lungs, and cutting the right pulmonary artery immediately where it is given off; this wound entered in a direction of forty-five degrees and slightly upward. The instrument made a slight indentation in its passage of the lower edge of the sixth rib, and nearly divided the seventh; the liver was somewhat enlarged, but otherwise there was a general healthy appearance; the wound of the pulmonary artery caused hemorrhage, thereby causing death.

By a Juror—There is no doubt but that this wound caused death; in the right cavity of the chest there was about a quart of blood found; the instrument used must have been sharp and firm, from the fact that the cut was clean; should judge that it was not a double-edged instrument.

Nathaniel Ford, sworn—Am a practicing physician; reside in Union-street, South Brooklyn, No. 350; I assisted in the *post-mortem* examination this morning; (the position of the wound was described the same as by the previous witness;) the wound was, he thought, made by an instrument with two edges; that the outside and inside wound did not correspond; upon removing a portion of the ribs, the right cavity of the thorax was found filled with blood—about a quart; the knife passed between the superior and inferior lobes of the right lung, wounding both lobes [illegible] he might have lived in [illegible], and, perhaps, live a little longer if the parts should contract; should not think a man could live an hour after receiving such a wound.

To a Juror—Should think that the wound was made by a very strong, double-edged instrument, as much as seven inches in length; should judge that the wound was given while McLaughlin's arm was forward, and the person inflicting the wound standing nearly behind him; the arm must have been drawn forward: I think it almost impossible for a man standing in front to give force enough to inflict such a wound with his left hand.

J. Blackmore, M. D., sworn—Assisted in the *post-mortem* examination held at 10 o'clock this morning, and agrees with the testimony given by previous witnesses; the knife might have been one with two edges only at the point.

To a Juror—Don't think that a left-handed man could have inflicted such a wound standing in front.

James O'Brien, sworn—Resides No. 146 Columbia-street; knew deceased; saw him last about eight o'clock last night in the bar-room of the Barker House, at the junction of Union-street and Hamilton-avenue; McLaughlin, (deceased,) Patrick Murphy and myself went into the bar-room together; Murphy called for something to drink; while the bar-tender was getting the drinks he put a two-and-a-half dollar gold piece on the counter, and Murphy turned round to me and said that some one was laughing at him; McLaughlin asked who was laughing at him; I told him I did not see any one laughing at him; there were twelve or thirteen persons in the bar-room at that time; understand that two are named Pendleton, and two by the name of Barker; I know none of them; when McLaughlin turned round he and Wm. P. Barret both appeared anxious to quarrel; I then told the gentlemen around that I would get them out, and there should be no quarreling there; just then Thomas Dunn came in, and everything was quiet; Murphy asked Dunn if he took off his shirt-collar to fight; Dunn went over to Murphy, and I went in between them; he struck right at Murphy; then there was a general fight; I could not make peace; I saw Mr. James Barker strike Murphy; can't say what he struck him with; thought he had a weapon, but would not be willing to swear to it; I then saw McLaughlin at the end of the counter, kind of bent over, and four or five standing around striking at him; it was at the west end of the counter; the general cry was "give it to him;" I then saw McLaughlin fall; ran out on the stoop and hallooed "police," "murder" and "watch;" returned and saw McLaughlin partially raised, when several kicked him down again; something struck me that it was a death struggle; he fell upon his face; I then heard Joseph Pendleton, who ran to the door, say that "there is another one of them left here yet," or some such expression; was much excited, and am not positive; could not swear that I saw an instrument that night used upon the person of deceased; McLaughlin had still when he fell, and did not say a word at that time, nor before he fell; I then went away, and returned in ten or fifteen minutes; did not then go in; saw the body that night in the Barker House, dead; don't know any of the parties who were kicking at Mr. McLaughlin; think I can recognize some of them; there were so many striking that I could not tell who they were; could not see that he struck back; (identifies William J. Barker as one who struck at deceased as he fell; Mr. Barker came forward, when witness stated that he was not positive that he was the man.) *Witness continued*—Can't recognize any man to swear to him, as the fight lasted only a few minutes and I was not personally acquainted with any of them.

To a Juror—Deceased was about fifteen or eighteen inches from the counter when he fell; I was seven or eight feet from him when I threw he went sideways *kind of sideways to the counter; I went out at* the Union-street door; we did not drink at all; saw McLaughlin strike no one; at this time another party was striking at Murphy; Mr. Dunn was the first man who started the fight; he struck at Murphy; heard no insulting language used towards the Barkers that should have created a fight; there were two dogs there, I believe with Murphy; the dogs were not set upon any person in the house; I saw one have hold of somebody while the fighting was going on; can't say who it was; heard no such words as "Know-Nothings;" saw no one that tried to stop the disturbance besides myself.

To Coroner—I told the barkeeper that I would not drink any liquor, but would like a smoke; as the barkeeper went to the store to get hot water, I heard Murphy say that there should be no quarreling, in reply to some question; the liquor was not drunk. (Witness recognizes George W. Barker as the barkeeper.) Murphy and McLaughlin were in liquor; McLaughlin and Murphy and myself went to George Lozier's before we went to the Barker House; some of the parties left that house through fear of Murphy and McLaughlin; a window was broken at the Barker House before we went in, by McLaughlin and Murphy slipping; the door has a sash in it, and they tried to open it, when both fell.

The Coroner said that he should not permit the witness to answer any questions as to transactions outside of the Barker House.

Peter Cavanagh, sworn—I reside at No. 68 Bergen-street; knew deceased; saw him last evening in Union-street, near the Barker House steps; I met him there and went into the Barker House; saw a great many there; identifies Erastus F. Pendleton, Joseph F. Pendleton, James Barker.

At this stage of the proceedings the Coroner directed all of the accused to sit together in one place, so as to be seen and identified by the witnesses. Before this they had been in different parts of the room.

Witness continued—Thomas Dunn, George W. Barker; don't see any more; there was another gentleman there who is not here; after we got in, Murphy called for three drinks; Murphy turned round and made the remark that he did not wish any of them to laugh at him; Mr. O'Brien came up and said that no one should laugh at him; Murphy made the remark a second time, when the man who is not here went up to him and said that he would not be gagged; saw Dunn come in next; Murphy asked him if he had his neck stripped for a fight; O'Brien said there must be no fighting; saw Murphy and Dunn clinch; O'Brien called "Come out;" to them, and I passed out as far as the stoop, when I looked back and saw a general row all through the house, and could not recognize one from another; I called "Watch" several times; heard two or three cry out "There is another one left," and I went away; did not see McLaughlin after I left him standing at the bar; saw no blows struck.

To a Juror—The man who said that he did not wish to be gagged, appeared to want to fight; saw no weapon; saw several striking Murphy; the barkeeper came from behind the bar to get some hot water; did not see him do anything; I went to hold the dog; Murphy, when I saw him last, was on his hands and knees; both dogs were with him; the dog got away from me; McLaughlin was some under the influence of liquor; I thought all the rest were sober.

Charles G. Pendleton sworn: I reside at the Barker House; did not know deceased; saw his body after he was dead; this was between nine and eleven o'clock; can't say positive that I had seen him before that night; he was at the end of the bar; witness identifies James Barker, Patrick Murphy, and officers Cain, Williams and others, as being there at the time; did not see George W. Barker there; I work in New-York, and did not arrive there until the disturbance was nearly over; went into one door and went out at the other, and called the Police; can't identify any one that was fighting; witness identifies a knife shown, that he had seen about the bar of the Barker House; don't know who it belongs to; (the knife is a middling-sized "Arkansas toothpick," blade seven or eight inches in length;) saw George W. Barker behind the bar that night.

Patrick Murphy sworn: Resides at the corner of Degraw and Columbia streets.

It now being past seven o'clock in the evening the Coroner dismissed the Jury until ten o'clock this morning, when further testimony will be taken.

The Williamsburg Normal School Rounds To.

The Teachers' Saturday Normal School, which has been held for two years past in Public School No. 19, East Brooklyn, under the direction of J. W. BULKLEY, Esq., closed its existence on Thursday evening with appropriate ceremonies. There were over seventy-five Normal scholars present, with a large number of school officers and ladies.

With a single exception, ladies only were in the class. The exercises were opened with a hymn, sung by the class; after which Miss HAZE, Vice-Principal of No. 16, read, in a very effective style, an article entitled "The Poet of Faith."

Miss RALPH read a couple of selections. Several other young ladies favored the audience with specimens of their various styles of reading with decided success.

Miss L. ARNOTT, Vice-Principal of No. 16 Girls' Grammar School, read an original Poem, beginning with Bishop BERKELY'S celebrated line, "Westward the star of empire takes its way," in allusion to the removal of the Normal School to western Brooklyn. It abounded in happy hits. It is to be re-read, by request, on the occasion of the reorganization of the new Normal School this morning in No. 1, at the corner of Concord and Adams streets. A composition entitled "Our Normal," was a very creditable performance, repeatedly applauded.

The singing, accompanied by their fine new piano, (bought by the proceeds of a girls' concert,) was decidedly good—several of the teachers being thorough musicians. At the close of the exercises by the class, Mr. T. W. FIELD, of the Board of Education, [illegible] and made a humorous speech, in which he stated that, about fourteen years since, while traveling on a project best on the Erie Canal, he fell in with Mr. J. W. BULKLEY and Mr. T. VALENTINE, they being teachers, as he was himself, and all of them earnestly opposed to the policy of the State Normal School, and hard at work in opposition "and the wonder was to his mind how those most earnest opponents of Normal Schools should find themselves under the same roof, a part of and the earnest advocates of the Normal School policy."

After much more in this vein, in which he made some pleasant hits, he took a letter out of his pocket and commenced reading it as a continuation of his remarks. This proved to be the announcement of a presentation of a beautiful silver tea service, consisting of six pieces and a salver, from members of the class to the Principal. The manner of this tender, and the secrecy of all the arrangements, made the surprise complete.

Mr. BULKLEY made a very feeling and affectionate reply, and other gentlemen followed.

Returning to the Old Style of School-Houses.

We dropped in to see School No. 5, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday—the School on Myrtle-avenue, which was closed for a good part of the Summer for repairs. We found that each floor constituted a single room, and that each department had all its classes together in it. All the Primary classes were on the first floor; all of the Grammar School girls were on the second floor in a single room, &c. &c. If one teacher should find it necessary to give a boy a trouncing, every other teacher's class had the privilege of witnessing it. This, it strikes us, is simply barbarous. Indeed it is outrageous. We staid but a few minutes, but the confusion of half a dozen classes exercising in one room gave us a headache, that we fear we shan't get over till the 1st of May. The teachers do the best they can, and considering their situation, do marvelously well; but it is very unchristian to set men and women to teach with such facilities. The curtains that the Trustees propose to put up some day before the year ends will prevent a part of the mischief, but will hardly interfere with the free enjoyment of the noise. Trustees should go to school a day: we would venture they would vote to tear this "improved" school building to pieces the very day after.

The Haytian Discomfiture.

From the Evening Post.

We find the following *melange* of facts and blunders in the Kingston, Jam., *Banner of the People* of Jan. 19:

"By the arrival of the steamer *Buzzard*, yesterday, we learn that the expedition which was fitted out by the Emperor SOULOUQUE for the invasion of the Spanish side of St. Domingo, had met the Dominican forces, and that a bloody battle took place between the opposing armies. In the conflict General DUVERGE, of the Haytian army, and other general officer, were surrounded by the Spaniards, and fell before superior numbers. The fortunes of war, however, decided in favor of the Dominicans, and the forces of SOULOUQUE were driven back with great slaughter. The Emperor himself had disappeared altogether, and it is said he ran like a coward on the day of the battle. It is supposed that he has been killed by the Spaniards, or died from the fatigue of the march homewards.

SOULOUQUE'S mutilated army had not yet returned, but as soon as the disappearance of the sable Emperor was made known at the capital, a provisional Emperor was proclaimed, who will, in all probability, succeed to the reins of power."

We have already published the particulars of the Emperor's defeat, flight and personal safety, derived from reliable sources; there are one or two additional and important facts, amid much absurd exaggeration and error, in the statement of the Jamaica journal, which are worthy of comment.

Gen. DUVERGE, who is reported to have fallen, though the report needs confirmation, was a member of the Emperor's first Cabinet, where he held the portfolio of Law and Marine. He was subsequently appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and after discharged the functions of that office ever *since. He has the least African blood in his veins* of any member of the Cabinet, being nearly white, and with features wholly free from any characteristic of the African. He is distinguished for his polished manners, and his commanding personal appearance, though his origin was of the humblest. We have understood that he was a shoemaker until he went into the service of the Emperor. He had few or no advantages of early education, and held the rank of Lieutenant in the army (every Haytian is a soldier) when SOULOUQUE was elected President in 1847. One of his daughters is married to the British Vice-Consul at Jacmal, and another to a Consul from one of the German States, both white gentlemen of reputable connections.

DUVERGE is the most refined, the most courtly, and the most honest, of the Emperor's advisers, and his death will prove a serious loss to Hayti. Though not a man of superior literary acquirements, the state papers which have emanated from his department have never betrayed the fact. His correspondence with Mr. WALSH, and others, Commissioners from the United States, France and England, in 1849, which appeared in the *Evening Post* of 1850, showed his own immeasurable superiority over our Commissioner, in dignity, statesmanship and self-respect. But for his color, DUVERGE would inevitably have been the Emperor's successor. As no one but a black would be acceptable to the great majority of the nation, he may be considered as out of the question, even if alive.

It is also stated, by the Jamaica journal, that a

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Fire Department Fund Benefit.

The proceeds of the entertainment at Park Hall, on Thursday evening, will be about $600, from the sale of tickets—which is also more than was realized last year. There were donations, also, from Insurance Companies, and from the New-Jersey Railroad, which amounted to over $600. These receipts, together with the annual appropriations from the Common Council, now about $2,000, will make the fund about $4,000 or $5,000. The sum of $3,000 had to be realized before the fund was available, and the fact that it has now exceeded that point, is a matter of congratulation among the members of the Department and citizens. The great success of the entertainment, and the satisfaction which it gave, reflects credit on the managers, and upon those who volunteered their services.

Verdict of Manslaughter.

In the case of ROBERT QUAIL, indicted at Newark for the murder of THOMAS CLEMENS, which has been on trial in that City for some time past, the jury yesterday returned a verdict of manslaughter, which subjects the prisoner to imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not exceeding ten years, or $1,000 fine, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

MACAULAY

THE SLAVE TRAGEDY IN CINCINNATI.

Additional Particulars—The Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury—The Mothers and Children Delivered to Their Friends—Conclusion.

From the Cincinnati Times, Jan. 28.

The excitement in the vicinity of Gaines & Co.'s pork-house, and also the approach of one of the cells in the city. We are now prepared to lay a more complete account of the whole tragedy before our readers.

The slaves are now in custody, are seven in number—two men and their wives, and three children. They escaped from their masters, in Boundon County, Ky., last week, crossed the river on the ice, and were concealed in the cellar of the house of Elijah Kite, a colored man, who resides near the corner of Main and Eighth streets, in this city. Their masters pursued them closely, and following close in the rear of the fugitives came to the house of Kite, where they were concealed. They were closely watched, and it was impossible for them to escape. Finding that they could not escape, and that they were about to be taken back to bondage, the father of the children, Simon Gaines, cut the throat of his little girl, and then attempted to kill himself, but was prevented from doing so. The mother then attempted to kill herself and children by cutting their throats, but was prevented from doing so. The whole party were then arrested and taken before Commissioner Pendery, on a writ of habeas corpus, issued on application of their counsel, Messrs. Chase & Mathews. The case was argued before the Commissioner by Messrs. Chase, Mathews, Jolliffe and Bellamy, for the slaves, and Messrs. Pugh and Bayless, for the masters. The Commissioner decided that the slaves were entitled to their freedom, and discharged them from custody. The masters then applied to Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court, for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, and the slaves were brought before him. The case was argued by the counsel on both sides, and Judge Leavitt decided that the slaves were entitled to their freedom, and discharged them from custody. The masters then applied to Judge Swayne, who, we presume, ordered the slaves to be delivered up to their masters. The slaves were then taken before Commissioner Pendery, and delivered up to their masters, and were taken to the jail, where they remained until yesterday morning, when they were

KANSAS.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS

FOR SALE.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

PROPOSALS.

REMOVAL.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

TO LET.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BOUNTY LANDS.

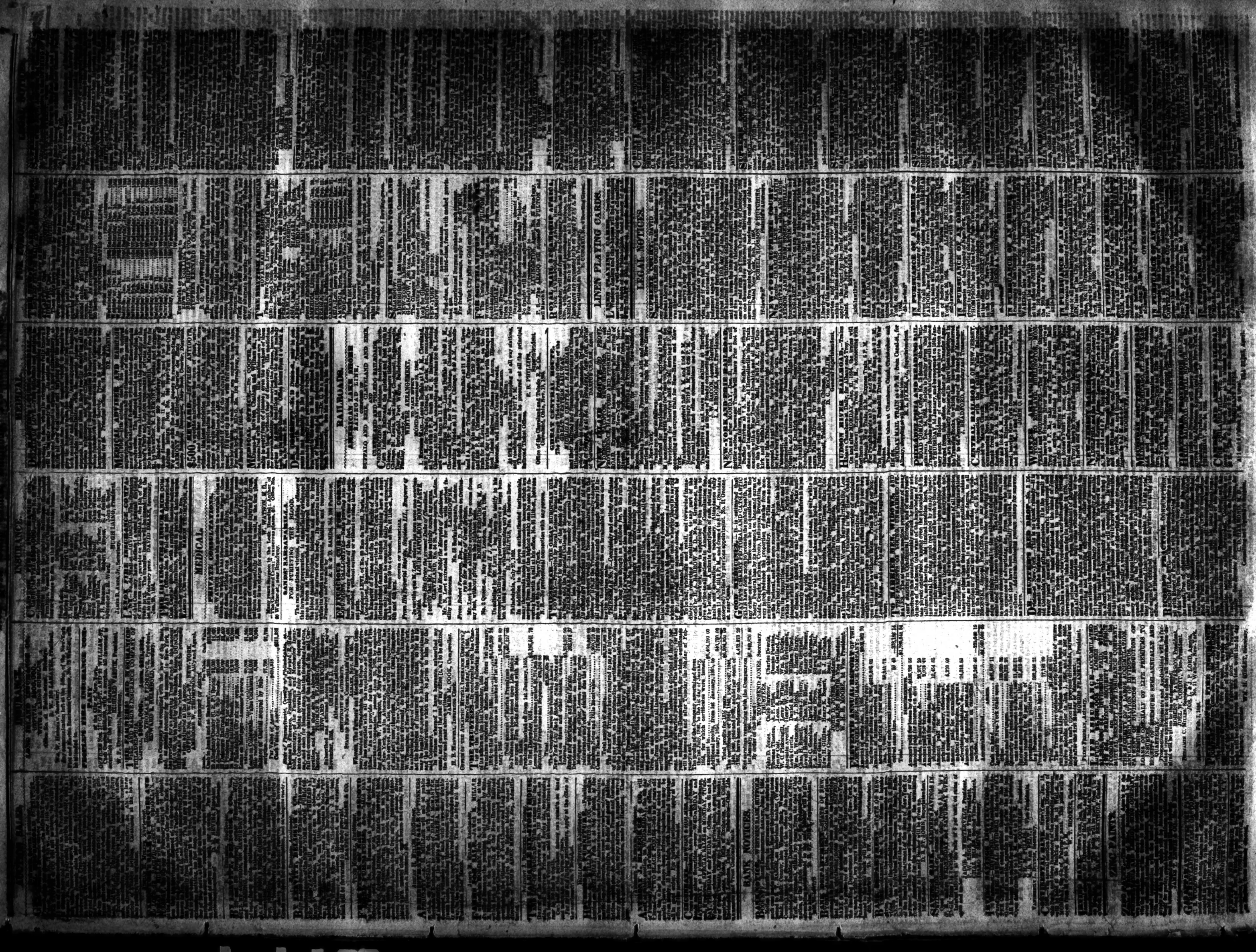
BUSINESS CHANCES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

INSTRUCTION.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOARDING.



COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE